

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## EVENING BULLETIN.

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Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily "Country Daily," or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (notwithstanding the notice above described) the subscriber must pay, otherwise it will be continued at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

It is not paid, if it can be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent up to us.

Remittances to be made in "registered" letters at our office.

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Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral notices and advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, or perhaps these only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 1/2 cents for each continuation, no charge considered for the advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packers for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and one-half after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, on one-fourth the above price, to take out and stop advertisements of early insertion before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge full price.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1857.

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN QUESTION.—The progress of this question reminds us of the usual course of a drunken brawl, in which neither party really intends any offence, and, from certain instinctive considerations, mediates no blows; but which, alternately settled by bravado and unsettled by apology, at length, from mere superfluity of explanation, terminates in a fight. According to all ordinary diplomatic indications, the Spanish-Mexican question is virtually settled to the satisfaction of both governments several months ago, but, if we may credit the last intelligence from Mexico, it is now more hopelessly involved than ever, and, for the first time in the history of the affair, war seems actually possible, if not imminent. The two countries, overcharged with transcendent "mutual consideration," have bowed and scraped until they have trodden on each other's toes afresh, and a fight seems really among the distant probabilities of the future.

In this point of view, the most pregnant event in current Mexican affairs is undoubtedly the late furious manifesto of Alvarez. Those who have not forgotten the origin of the Spanish difficulty will remember that the outrages at which Spain took offence were alleged to have been committed at the instigation of Alvarez—a circumstance which, whether true or false, was owing to his peculiar relations to the Government, held to greatly aggravate the grievance. This charge, notwithstanding the repeated denials and explanations of the Mexican Cabinet, has never been withdrawn by Spain, or ceased to form the text for the most violent and malignant personal abuse of Alvarez in the columns of the Spanish press. The old "Panther," it appears, stood this long as he could, which was until within about a month ago, when he burst forth in a vehement and savage manifesto to the "Enlightened People of Europe and America," in which, after denying the opprobrious charge, and trampling upon it, launches out into a fiery tirade against the Spaniards, calls them all manner of bad names, says they are constantly meddling with the affairs of the country, lending aid to reactionists, and in some cases taking a hand in revolutions themselves, denounces them as robbers of the natives of the *tierra caliente*, and declares that they are most cruel and inhuman taskmasters over their poor victims. He concludes his flaming fulmination by asking President Comonfort to send some of these terrible Spaniards out of the country.

"This manifesto," says the intelligent Mexican correspondent of the New York Times, "has created considerable talk, and may yet work great ruin to Spaniards who have large interests in Mexico. This class justly feels the danger of their present position. They may be stripped of all at a day's notice, and the good, in such a case, must suffer equally with those who have attained their wealth by questionable means." Nor is this all. To our minds, the bearing of the manifesto upon the question of peace or war with Spain is very direct and not at all pacific. It is clear that it is not designed to conciliate Spain, and equally clear that it will have no such effect, but exactly the contrary. If Alvarez, whose position is one of wide influence in Mexico, had desired to still further inflame the Spanish Government and kindle a consuming war in the bosoms of his countrymen, he could hardly have employed anything more effective than this manifesto. That its tendency will be to produce both these results we do not doubt, though whether or not it will actually produce them is somewhat problematical. We, however, incline to think, as we have thought from the first, that there will be no war. The triumphant election of Comonfort, and the consolidation of his Government, render the odds against Spain in a war with Mexico even greater at present than they would have been three months ago. Taken together with the decided hazard of losing Cuba, to say nothing of the probability of being whipped in the main fight, they constitute, in our judgment, tolerably safe ground

for predicting that Spain will decline to push the question to extremities. Yet doubtless matters are in such a train that the outbreak of hostilities almost any fine morning would not be surprising.

In that event, we do not think the success of Mexico would be doubtful, although the character and extent of the Spanish rout might be. The latter could not fail to be thorough. It would almost certainly involve the loss of Cuba, and, in the end, would probably degrade Spain herself to the permanent condition of a fifth or sixth-rate power. A nation in the last stages of decrepitude always perishes in attempting war, no matter how contemptible its adversary. The mere necessary drain upon its finances, apart from the shock of the conflict, is enough to finish it. But Mexico is by no means a contemptible adversary for Spain, and the latter, if they engage in war, will no doubt go down on the field as well as everywhere else. How far, if at all, we should be drawn into hostilities, if there should be any, and what would be the consequences to ourselves, is of course impossible to conjecture. It is certain, however, that we should be most anxious and excited spectators of the struggle, if not a party to it. It is certain also that the result would materially affect the interests of this Republic for all time. But it is scarcely worth while to speculate at length on the issue of an event which after all will probably never happen.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The clouds lowered about our pet house last evening, but not to the discomfiture of hundreds who were eager to see the beautiful hall of exhibition and its store of curiosities.

Entering, the first thing to be seen is the splendid show-case of J. M. Armstrong, the fashionable clo- their at the corner of Main and Fourth streets. He has a fine collection of the specimens of his work—a wardrobe fit to adorn a prince, and articles the humblest might buy and smile at the excellence of their bargain.

The most excellent saddle we have ever seen is one designed for a lady, from the manufactory of C. Proal, Third street. It is extremely beautiful and equally comfortable. We should imagine that any of our fair friends, seated upon that velvety surface, might presume themselves throned upon Pegasus and wing their flight to other and less prosaic worlds.

How to set a dinner table is illustrated by Cassedy & Hopkins's magnificent exhibit of splendid China ware. We could entertain all the crowned heads of Europe on their table.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES BY THE ACRE.—The Boston Journal of Saturday last states that there is now stored on the Boston wharf, South Boston, in bond, over six acres of these two articles. There are also large quantities in other localities. What is to become of it all? There is a similarly large stock in all the principal cities of the United States, showing clearly that it was not a *secret* of these articles, now become a necessary of life, that has run up the price more than double within a year. There is now in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, more than three times the stock of sugar that there was a year since.

A large wholesale dealer in Philadelphia, who supplies many retailers, reports that he has not sold a tenth part of the amount of these articles this year, compared with his former sales. Very few families use acid fruits this year or put up preserves, and every family purchases a pound or two, instead of their usual barrel or half barrel.

The Cincinnati Gazette is credibly informed that a certain gentleman who sports the titles of ex-Railway President and ex-Secretary, Grand Pacificator, &c., has been in some way or other associated with Mr. Breslin in distributing the money that should be in the Ohio State Treasury. Also, that a late Democratic Governor of Wisconsin has had a finger in the matter, and that one or two other gentlemen who are known, but whose names we have not ascertained, occupied prominent positions in the same connection; and further, that a lawsuit is now pending in New York that will bring out all the facts.

The Philadelphia Journal, a bitter and somewhat indiscriminate hater of Louis Napoleon, says: The latest instance, however, of his characteristic arrogance and obstinacy is his proposal to declare the validity of an election in Moldavia, a province in Turkey, and his disruption of diplomatic intercourse with the Porte, because the Sultan would not set aside the expressed will of the Moldavians, in a matter in which their wishes, as declared by a vote, do not accord with the views of Mr. Napoleon—as Ledra Rallis calls him.

When the Journal considers that the "presumption" of the French Emperor is unhesitatingly shared by the Cabinets of Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, it will perhaps suspect that its abhorrence of "Mr. Napoleon" has betrayed it into a very meaningless stricture.

ARRIVAL OF COL. WILDER.—The distinguished President of the United Society, Hon. Marshal P. Wilder, reached the city last evening, and was appropriately received by the Executive Committee and gentlemen of the press.

Col. Wilder was serenaded by Plato's band, after reaching his rooms at the Galt House. The entertainment was one of a very pleasing character throughout.

The Cincinnati papers of yesterday give no further particulars in regard to the Trust Company. The failure is regarded as disastrous in all respects, and attributed to stock speculations on the part of the New York branch, of which the mother bank was kept in total ignorance.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that the Interior Department has received intelligence from reliable gentlemen and fugitive Mormons that Brigham Young "has relapsed into the grossest infidelity and atheism." Deplorable relapse to be sure!

Frederick Morris, a boiler-maker, committed suicide at Cincinnati, on Tuesday, by drowning himself, because he was unable to find employment. He was recently from this city.

The sheriff of Cecil county, Md., and an accomplice named Beatty, have been arrested for taking a free negro man confined in the jail there to Richmond, and disposing of him as a slave.

The Grand Duke of Baden, on the birth of the hereditary prince, has granted an amnesty to all who participated in the political troubles of 1848 and 1849.

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)  
THE BROKEN HEARTED.  
BY KATE HARRINGTON.

A maiden, pale and care-worn, had laid her down to rest, And her head was softly pillow'd on a loving sister's breast. She was sighing, a victim to keen sorrow's withering dart; She was fading, sinking, dying—dying of a broken heart. "Tell me, sister," thus she murmured, and her whispered words, scarce heard,

Fell like strains from distant harp-strings by soft breezes gently stirred;

"Tell me when my sands are wasted—when the silken cord is given—

Will this memory cling about me? Can I bear it up to Heaven ent?"

"O! answer, 'Yes,' my sister! it were cruel to say 'No!' He was false, but do not b'me him, for I loved—I loved him so!"

I have suffered keenly, deeply, but the strife is 'most o'er, And my latest thought now wanders to the sunny days of yore.

Do not tell him, should he seek you, how my heart by grief was wrung—

Only say I died with blessings, and his name upon my tongue.

Tell him how I clasped his picture fondly, wildly, to my breast!

How I prayed that he w'd join me in the mansions of the blest,

How the dearest hope I uttered, was, that when my soul was given—

It's deep love might still be changeless thro' a long eternity.

"Ask him if he has forgotten the quiet, mossy dell Where we often sat together when the twilight shadows fell—

Where he gently smoothed my tresses—lrew me closer to his side,

Murmuring, in tenderest accents, 'Golden-haired and sunny-eyed.'

Where my forehead with the baptism of his lips was often wet—

Ah! 'tis moment's gone forever, how I love, how prize will be.

Their remembrance clings about me—the dear star-light of my heart,

And tho' all grow d'n around me, this can never more de-pair."

"Ask him more—if he remembers, one lovely eve in June, How we wandered to the brook-side, to watch the rising moon;

How, in playfulness, his finger traced my name upon the sand—

How his own w'st beneath it in a trembling, fluttering hand.

Ah! he little dr'ns how rare'y those golden grains I've kept!

Or how that moonlit evening, when others sweetly sleep,

I glided o'er the dew-gemmed lawn, soft sped the garden gate,

And, r'ching the trysting spot, now lone and desolate,

I gathered up each tiny grain, and, with a miser's care,

Concealed them with my treasured gifts—the tress of auburn hair,

The picture and the withered bud now hidden on my breast;

Here, sister, let them slumber when you lay me down to rest.

"Softly, softly! O my sister, has the daylight vanished quite?

Or is 't memory that now bathes me in a flood of starry light?

I can see him—he is coming—now his arms are open wide!

Let me, sister, on his bosom! What is all the world beside?

O! knew he would be constant! I was sure that he would come!

Tell him, sister—I am weary—tell him—I am—going home.

You'll never call him faithless! Never censure—blame him! No!

Only tell him, sister dearest, that I loved—I loved him so."

\* \* \* \* \*

Her voice was hushed! 'twas over;—no murmur—scarce a sigh—

The silence was unbroken, save by scraps floating by.

The watcher shed no tear-drops as she closed those dreamless eyes,

For she knew she would awaken to the joys of Paradise.

The hectic flush had faded from those sunken cheeks of clay,

But she thought of bloom perennial in the climes of endless day.

The palid lip seemed quivering with a soft, angelic smile,

As tho' the soul, at paring, had lingered there awhile.

To breathe its benediction o'er that form of matchless mould,

So calm, so pure, so beautiful, so young, yet, O! so cold.

The sister's hand that pulses breast—there lay a shining band,

Of Auburn hair, a withered bud, his pictured face—and sand.

These, and those features, worn by care, a tale of suffering spoke.

They told how much that gentle heart was tortured ere it broke.

We have known Col. Wilder long and well—long enough for his wife, son, and daughter, whom when most men have left the world which they did not feel obliged to accomplish. The great cause in which he labors so indefatigably is not merely one of to-day, to benefit only those who cooperate with him and one to bless millions, one that underlies and pervades all the great movements of the world, and is the source of all national prosperity and wealth. He is energetic and prompt, lays his own plans with remarkable sagacity and foresight, or comprehends those of others at a glance, and when his conclusions are made, executed with a bold and manly hand. His personal efforts, as well as his efforts to find a ready market for his products, are enterprising and bold; nevertheless, he has engaged, sometimes to a very considerable amount, even where the object is a common one, and his personal interests are no greater than those of any in the community.

For the cultivation of the earth, to make her productive and generous to man, and more than repay him for his labor, amounts to a passion, so that his experiments, his practical teachings, and his writings have already done much good, and will continue to do, long after he is gathered into the grave. His agricultural knowledge, his skill in the management of his slaves, his knowledge of the soil, the habits and noxious or beneficial influence of insects, the effect of manures, the comparative value of grasses and grains, and many other topics of the first importance to the world. There must be something radical in his system of agriculture, and in his mode of conducting business, when so many forsake it for new and untried schemes, and so few find those charms in it which Virgil and Homer and Tull and London and Colman have set forth

## EVENING BULLETIN.

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**HIGH-PRESSURE ATMOSPHERE.**—Dr. C. H. Taylor of New York has completed an air-light box, in which patients are placed to be compressed. The sides of the box are provided with several heavy glass plates to light the inside and make the patient visible. The air is compressed inside by means of a double air-pump placed outside. An Ashcroft gauge is attached to the box. This plan for curing some diseases has been used in Europe for nearly twenty years. A man placed in this box in compressed air is in the same situation as a diver under a diving bell, and the same physical effects occur—a rushing sound in the ears, &c. If the pumps are reversed and the air inside is rarified, the effects of being on top of a mountain, or higher yet in balloon, will be produced. The pressure of the atmosphere is 14 pounds to the square inch; the outside surface of a man is about twenty square feet, making the whole pressure on his body 4,000 pounds. A strong man can bear for two hours from two to three times this pressure.

**A PITCHER OF AMERICAN PORCELAIN.**—The editor of the Boston Traveler has seen a very elegant pitcher, designed for presentation to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. It bears the inscription on one side, "Massachusetts College of Pharmacy." On the other, "Presented by Sorino P. Peck, Lexington, Vt." It is a fine specimen of the products of that town, being the handiwork entirely of its own mechanics. It is made of American porcelain. The kaolin is from South Carolina, the quartz from Massachusetts, the spar from New Hampshire, the gold from California, and the workmanship from Vermont. The manufacturer is getting up a set of wedgewood mortars for the college, as samples. The wedgewood and porcelain from his establishment are considered superior to any imported.

**MURDER AT ST. PAUL.**—A steamboat pilot named John Jackson, from Port Byron, Ill., was killed on the evening of the 21st inst., at St. Paul. It appears that he had been drinking in a saloon, and was unable to pay for his liquor, whereupon the saloon keeper and others beat and kicked him so that he died soon after. Several persons have been arrested.

**The steam copper whisky distillery of Joseph and Daniel Shawhan, near Riddle's Mills, in Bourbon county, was burned down on Monday night last. All the whisky in the house was destroyed with it. No insurance.**

**REMINISCENCE OF NAPOLEON.**—In 1810, that memorable year when Rome, Amsterdam, Dantzig, and Paris were cities of the same proud empire, Napoleon had brought his young bride to Brussels, and was received with great enthusiasm and pomp. On the morning after his arrival, he reviewed the troops of the garrison in the Allee Verte, and as the different regiments defiled before him remarked a grenadier, who bore the chevrons of a sergeant-major. Tall and erect, his black eyes blazed like stars from a face bronzed by twenty campaigns, while an enormous moustache rendered his appearance still more formidable, or bizarre. When the line was reformed, the Emperor rode up to the regiment of grenadiers and called the sergeant to the front. The heart of the old soldier beat high, and his cheeks glowed.

"I have seen you before," said Napoleon; "you're name?"

"Noel, sire," he answered with a faltering voice.

"Were you not in the army of Italy?"

"Yes, sire; drummer at the Bridge of Arcote."

"And you became sergeant-major?"

"At Marengo, sire."

"But since?"

"I have taken my share of all the great battles."

The Emperor waved his hand, the grenadier returned to the ranks, and Napoleon spoke rapidly to the colonel for a few moments; the quick glances of his eyes towards Noel showing that he was talking of him. He had been distinguished for his bravery in several battles, but his modesty had prevented his soliciting advancement, and he had been overlooked in the promotions. The Emperor recalled him to his side.

"You have merited the Cross of the Legion of Honor," said he, giving him the one he wore. "You are a brave man."

The grenadier, who at this moment stood between the Emperor and the Colonel, could not speak; but his eyes said more than volumes. Napoleon made a sign, the drums beat a roll, there was a dead silence, and the colonel turning towards the new knight, who, with trembling hands, was placing his cross upon his breast, said, with a loud voice:

"In the name of the Emperor, respect Sergeant Major Noel as sub-lieutenant in your ranks."

The regiment presented arms. Noel seemed in a dream; and only the stern immovable features of the Emperor prevented him from falling on his knees. Another sign was made, the drums beat, and again the colonel spoke:

"In the name of the Emperor, respect Sub. Lieut. Noel as lieutenant in your ranks."

This new thunder-stroke nearly overcame the grenadier; his knees trembled, his eyes, that had not been moist for twenty years, were filled with tears, and he was vainly endeavoring to stammer his thanks when he heard a third roll of the drums, and the loud voice of his colonel:

"In the name of the Emperor, respect Lieut. Noel as captain in your ranks."

After this promotion the Emperor continued his review with that calm, majestic air which none who beheld him ever forgot; but Noel, bursting into a flood of tears, fainted in the arms of the colonel; while from the regiment came a loud, united shout of *Vive l'Empereur!*

**Copper in the Sea.**—Experiments are now in progress to show that the sea is constantly charged with a solution of copper. Mr. Septimus Piesse caused a bag of iron nails to be hung from the sides of steamers passing between Marseilles and Nice, and obtained a precipitation of copper upon the iron. He finds the same metal in the substance of animals inhabiting the sea, and recommends the popular experiment of putting an oyster—a bad one, if possible—on the blade of a knife, and leaving it there for twenty-four hours, when, on the removal of the oyster, the copper will be found on the knife. In Mr. Piesse's opinion, the beautiful blue color of some portions of the Mediterranean is due to an ammoniacal salt of copper, while the greenness of other seas is owing to the chloride of copper.

**Curious Parallelism of Customs.**—It is a custom in Berwickshire among women-workers in the field, when their backs become much tired by bowing low down while singling turnips with short-shanked hoes, to lie down upon their faces to the ground, allowing others to step across the lower parts of their backs, on the lumbar region, with one foot, several times, until the pain of fatigue is removed. Burton, in his First Footsteps in East Africa, narrates a very similar custom in females who lead the camels, feeling fatigued, and who "lie at full length, pronouncing upon each other's backs, trampling and treading with their toes, and rise like giants refreshed."

**Temperature of the Earth.**—By experiments made during the last year by Professor Smyth, at Edinburgh, with a series of earth thermometers, imbedded in the earth at varying depths, it was proved that there was a gradually increasing heat of one degree, Fahrenheit, for every forty feet of depth, that at less than two and a half miles water would be at a boiling heat, and at less than one hundred miles depth all things must be in a state of fusion. This confirms numerous previous experiments.

**Hat Holder.**—Under each chair in the Senate Chamber and in the room of the Representatives at Washington, there is a wire net attached to the four legs, two inches above the ground. On the net there is room for an overcoat and a hat. This arrangement is worthy of imitation.

**The N. Y. Herald.**—In its money article, enters into a lengthy review of the financial affairs of the country for 40 years past, and we give an extract from it as of especial interest at the present time:

The progress of speculation in this country for the past ten years has been as rapid as during any previous period within our history. That it will result in a collapse and in the general destruction of the financial interests of our country is a cool and careful view of things can for a moment doubt. Revisions in financial and commercial affairs have come about at periods equally remote from each other. In other words, we have had regular intervals of revolution in financial affairs which was more general and wide spread than is now the case. At one time, one year ago, there was a break down in our financial and commercial affairs which created a good deal of distress and difficulty among the mercantile classes. In 1827 we had another revision, which swept away almost all the banking institutions, and involved large amounts of capital involved in commercial pursuits. Numerous failures occurred in the large cities, and bankruptcy became almost universal. 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**TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, AND VALISES.**  
**GREAT BARGAINS IN TRUNKS AT**  
**J. H. McCleary's**  
**NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,**  
**Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.**

I would respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others visiting the city to buy large and elegant assortment of TRUNKS, which I am prepared to offer at least TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS than any other establishment in the city. My stock embraces a greater variety of Trunks than is kept by any other house in the Western country. Many of the styles are entirely new and cannot fail to attract the notice of the trade, such as Manufacturing Trunks, finishing my own leather, importing my own material, & enabling me to offer my terms at much lower prices than any other establishment either in this city or elsewhere. Merchants and others will be consulting their own interests by giving me a call before making their purchases. Orders promptly attended to. [may 26 d&w:ccw&dbly]

**Gold Watches,**  
 Main street, second door below Fourth.

We invite the attention of those in want of a reliable Watch and at a low price. Our selection embraces the most available and popular makes such as P. E. Adams & Son's open and hunting, Jos. Stoddert, E. D. Johnson, D. Taylor, Wm. Dixey, Jurgenson, Brandt, Humbert, and many others.

**FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.**  
 Coral, Cameo, Pearl, Diamond, Jet, Miniature, &c. Chains, Lockets, Rings, Pens, &c.

For all ages and conditions that can be benefited by the art of glass—the PHASILS, so much admired for their perfect transparency and extreme hardness that cannot be defaced by constant use, convex, concave, and periconvex. J. L. LEMON & CO.

**VOGT & KLINK,**  
 MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND  
 Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Gold,  
 and Fine Jewelry, at Excent Prices, No.  
 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,  
 Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner. \$12 wj&dj&bt

**COAL! COAL! COAL!**

NOW IS THE TIME  
 TO LAY IN YOUR STOCKS OF COAL FOR  
 THE SEASON:

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND  
 HIGH PRICES.

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDNER; Mines, which, with our regular supplies of PITTSBURG and SPLINTER, make our assortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are uniform and as LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.

W. H. CRITTENDEN.

**BANKING HOUSE OF**

**HUTCHINGS & CO.,**

Cornel of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving a one cent, Tennessee currency the following State Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville; do;  
 BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;  
 EAST TENNESSEE UNION, do;  
 CITY BANK, do;

BANK OF COMMERCE, do;

TRADE BANK, do;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;

NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville;

613 b&d HUTCHINGS & CO.

**REMOVAL.**

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO-WARE ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, rear of

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

**PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,**

PIANO-FORTES MANUFACTURERS,

WE are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our pianos we would respectfully refer to fact that last year we exhibited the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Ware rooms corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

**AMERICAN RAILWAY LIBRARY.**

Punch's Pocket-Book of Fun. Price 50c.

McClure's Biographical and Historical Sketches. Price 50c.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

**LAMARTINE'S HISTORY OF TURKEY—complete**

in 3 vols. Price \$2. Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

**Another Large Arrival for Fall of 1857**

By C. DUVAL & CO., Main street,

IN THE

BEST ORDER OF FINE FANCY AND STAPLE

**DRY GOODS.**

CARPETS,

Including Royal Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, and all other grades of Carpeting, with a full stock of

CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

We are now importing to this market the largest, most varied, and best assortment of goods ever brought to Louisville. We invite the attention of our purchasers, confident we can offer unusual advantages in the style, quality, and price of our stock, which we offer at one price only.

C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main st.

**FIRST ARRIVAL.**

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street,

HAVE just opened a full assortment of the following desirable articles:

English and French Chintzes;

Super Kid Gloves, all colors;

A complete line of Shirts;

Musket Netts and Bands;

Embroideries of every kind;

Jacquard and Satin Sets, new styles;

Do do do Collars, do;

Lace and Muslin Sets;

Belts and Petticoats;

Heavy and fine brown and bleached Drilling;

Plain black Slacks;

Crape Collar and Sleeves;

Hemstiched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs;

New Hoop Skirts and Skirting;

Satin Drapery long and short;

Printed De Laines and Traveling Goods;

White Brillants and Jacquards;

To which the attention of purchasers is respectfully called.

MARTIN & PENTON,

between Market and Jefferson.

COUNTY and CITY MERCHANTS are reminded that we have a large and varied assortment of HATS, CAPS, and FEARLS for the fall trade, all of which we pledge ourselves to sell as low as they can be bought in the United States.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

**STRAW HATS** for men, boys, and youths for sale at reduced prices. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

MOLESKIN, CASSIMERE, AND BEAVER DRESS HATS, of our own manufacture, ready for our sales this morning.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

**BARTHWAITE'S RETROSPECT** OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY—part 25th. Uniform American edition. Price \$1. Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

**SOFT HATS**, for men, boys, and youths, of a superior quality, for sale low for each by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY** wholesale and retail at No. 69 Third street by A. McBride.

PORTABLE FORGES—For Jewelers, Coppersmiths, Millers, Plasterers, Eat-Road Builders, and Every Mechanic who needs a Smithshop in complete order.

Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale and retail by A. McBride.

No. 69 Third street, between Market and Main, where everything in the Hard ware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash price.

A. McBride,

184 Main street, between Market and Main.

where everything in the Hard

ware line may always be ob-

tained at the lowest cash price.

Copies of any of the above works will be sent, free of postage, to any one on receipt of the price.

For sale by C. HAGAN & CO., 455 Main st.

184 Main street, between Market and Main.

Opposite Owen's Hotel,

184 Main street, between Market and Main.

At 481 Main st., 3 doors below Fourth.

**FINE CLOTHING**—We are selling Gentlemen's fine Clothing at reduced prices, preparing for our fall stock.

KENNEDY & MORRIS,

50 CASES EXTRA FINE SOFT SHELL CRABS,

50 boxes prime W. R. Cheese received per

steamboat McLellan and Co.,

JNO. F. HOWARD & CO., Main st., between Third and Fourth.

**TOBACCO**—Holland's extra fine Chewing Tobacco constantly on hand and for sale by HIBBITT & SON.

**RYE WHISKY**—20 bbls pure Rye Whisky, 2 years old, for sale by J. MONKS, 396 Main st.

100 bbls Whiting; for sale by J. WILDER & BRO., 445 Main st.

**LATEST NEWS.**

6 P.M.	12 P.M.	7 A.M.	12 M.
70	68	70	80

**TRAVELER'S GUIDE.**

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.  
 Lexington and Frankfort—6 A. M. and 2:45 P. M.  
 Louisville and Way Places—5:15 P. M.  
 St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.  
 18 30 P. M.  
 Cincinnati and the East, and via Indianapolis, to the  
 St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via  
 Indiana to the East, Chicago, and St. Louis—11:45 A. M.  
 St. Louis and via Cincinnati to the East, Express—at  
 1 P. M.

Wabash—3 A. M. and 3 P. M.—The 6 o'clock A. M. train connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth Cave, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elizabethtown, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Bardstown, and every other day with stages for Springfield, Lebanon, Columbia, Greenup, and Madison Springs.

Portsmouth—10 minutes to Cincinnati—Steamboats—REGULAR PACKETS.

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.

Kentucky River—Saturday at 3 P. M.

St. Louis—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.

Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but generally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sunday excepted).

Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.

Taylorville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.

Shelbyville—Accommodation every day at 1 P. M. (Sunday excepted).

Shawneetown—Every day at 4 A. M.

LIST OF UNPAID LETTERS REMAINING IN THE LOUISVILLE POST OFFICE, AUG. 26, 1857.

Alexander, A. J. ....Edinburgh, Ind.

Freese, Thomas W. ....Decatur, Ills.

Hascilene, Macfarlan, & Co. ....Cincinnati, O.

Jeffrie, Edwin .....Crestline, O.

Lockett, Mrs. M. K. ....Springport, Ky.

Lockwood, Mrs. D. H. ....Bowlinggreen, Ky.

Richardson, Wm. H. ....Frankfort, Ky.

Richardson, Mrs. A. M. ....New Orleans, La.

Ruyan, Mrs. Sarah E. ....Lexington, Ky.

F. S. RONALD, P. M. ....

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Thursday, Aug. 27.—Pat

Welsh was drunk and had thrashed Mr. Neal. In

the discharge of his domestic duties he poured a bucket of water over his wife's head.

Pat Carr and Mathew Fitzsimmons live in the

same house, and, in characteristic Irish style, they

quarrel. Fitzsimmons had to give bail in \$200 for

three months.

Gothic Gunter, for striking John Griffey, on

Green street

## EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ADDITIONAL BY THE AMERICA.

NEXT, NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The America arrived at half-past 1 o'clock this morning.

At the time that the Atlantic Cable broke there was a heavy swell, and the Niagara was going at the rate of four knots. The engineer, finding that the cable was running out too fast for the speed of the ship, applied the breaks more firmly, when the cable parted. The Cyclops immediately returned to Valencia with Mr. Field, who hastened to London to consult with the Directors. The Agamemnon, Niagara, and Susquehanna will remain for a short time on the spot trying experiments in the deep water, with a view to future usefulness, and then return together to Plymouth. The experience thus far obtained will, it is considered, be of great value in future operation. The company who entertained no doubt of ultimate success, are considering whether to make another effort after the equinoctial gales, or wait till next summer. The impression prevails in Liverpool that the trial will be renewed in October.

Proceedings of Parliament were of no American interest. Chas. Knight had been appointed British Consul for Pennsylvania.

It is rumored that it was decided during Napoleon's visit to Osborn, that in case the English and French missions were unsuccessful, to take more decided action to have the East India Company dispatch 20,000 troops.

Advices by overland mail state that Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th of June. The rebels had made several desultory sorties, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

The rebellion had been crushed at Aurngazabad. India. The Punjab is quiet.

The barracks at Campore was closely besieged by the insurgents, and reinforcements were marching to their relief.

The whole of Oude had risen, but was kept in subject by Gen. Lawrence.

Calcutta was more tranquil. A portion of the China troops had arrived there.

The Times' correspondent says the new outbreaks are less serious than the first ones.

China news unimportant.

Continental.—Advices from Madrid state that the Mexican Envoy had notified the Mexican Government that the Spanish Government had suspended negotiations, and that consequently Mexican subjects in Spain were placed under the protection of France.

Turkey.—The Ambassadors at Constantinople are still awaiting instructions from their governments.

Dates from Rio had been received to the 15th of July.

Coffee is still active and further advanced. Sugar also advanced.

Halfway—Latest—London, Saturday—Consols closed at noon at 81½.

Liverpool, Saturday.—Cotton closed with advancing tendency—sales of 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs buoyant. Provisions steady.

Harrow.—Orleans tres ordinaire 119 francs.

Money Market—London 15th.—Baring Brothers' circular reports the money market as being without change.

The Indian news was considered favorable.

The East India Company had raised the rate of bills owing to the floods reported in the interior.

The London Times reports more buoyancy in the stock exchange than there had been for many weeks previous. Consols closed at 90½/90% for money and 90½/91 for account. American securities were inactive.

Licoppe.—The circulars reported the cotton market generally without change, and closing at former quotations. The sales during the week had been nearly 40,000 bales, including 700 bales taken by speculators and exporters. The estimated sales on Friday, the 14th, were 6,000 bales, of which amount exporters and speculators took 1,000 bales, at the following prices: Orleans fair 8½c; middling 8½c; Mobile fair 8½c; middling 8½c; Uplands fair 8½c; middling 8½c. The stock of cotton in port is estimated at 47,000 bales, of which 380,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs Market.—The weather has been unfavorable for the crops. There is an advance reported in wheat and flour, although corn has suffered a decline.

Richardson, Spence, & Co. reported breadstuffs closed with an advancing tendency, owing to the heavy rains which had recently prevailed. Flour was 6d higher. Wheat had advanced 2d/3d, with a firm market. The advance in wheat was chiefly in fine qualities. Corn dull, with a slight decline in all qualities.

Richardson, Spence, & Co. also report the following quotations in flour: Western Canal, 30s 6d@31s; Ohio, 32s 6d; Southern, 30s 6d@31s.

Wheat, red, 8s 1d@8s 9d; white, 9s 2d@10s; corn, mixed, 9s 6d@27s; white, 4s 6d; yellow, 8s 6d@37s.

Breadstuffs—Market continued buoyant.

Saturday Provision Market.—Circumstances report the market generally quiet. Bacon steady and quiet. Beef and pork quiet. Lard firm and quiet at 71s. There was a large speculative inquiry for tallow, and all qualities had considerably advanced; prices were 2s better at 62@63s.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Sugar dull and 1d lower. Rice buoyant at 4d, 4s for common, and 10s for fine. The tea market was generally unchanged. Linseed oil was slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

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CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.

Banking matters are comparatively quiet, to-day, though Third st. is quite as crowded as it was yesterday. None of the State banks are discredited

yet. The bankers have agreed not to sort nor return the notes of country banks for thirty days—There has been no run on any house either yesterday or to-day. Kanawha notes are 50 per cent. discount.

Zader.—No further developments in bank matters of importance.

The Trust Co. is taking checks on itself to pay debts due itself, and in this way a large number to-day secured their balances. As yet the directors have no statement from New York, and therefore do not know the true state of affairs. No run on any other banking institution. Purchases of checks on the Trust Co. were made to-day to a large extent, at 75 cents on the dollar for Kanawha money, of which there was a large quantity in circulation.—The affairs of the Trust Co. are regarded in a very unfavorable light by the business community, and depositors feel greatly discouraged.

Business is generally dull in all departments.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.

The Santa Fe mail has arrived. The news is unimportant.

The contest between the candidates for Congress is violent and exciting.

The mail party met Col. Sumner at Fort Atchison, en route for Bent's Fort.

A few days previous, Sumner attacked 400 Cheyennes, killing 9, destroying property, and taking their animals.

Gov. Robinson, of Kansas, is acquitted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

The Southern mail just received from New Orleans brings papers of the 20th.

A private letter states that the cotton accounts from Red River are very promising, but the crop will be 20 days later than usual.

Arrived, U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth, from Rio Janeiro.

The schooner H. Hallcock, from Maracaubal, brings a report that the British Consul at Pernambuco has been assassinated.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26, P. M.

River 4 feet 4 inches by the pier mark and stationary. Weather clear. Mercury 74.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, P. M.

River fallen 5 inches during the last 24 hours. Weather cloudy and damp. Mercury 68.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.

The money market is easy, but there is some heaviness in unsecured funds, caused by the throwing out of Ohio and Indiana banks by our banks. The features in New York thus far do not affect directly our moneyed institutions, which are in very good condition. They will have a very depressing effect however on all securities, especially railroad stocks, and it is not at all unlikely that some unfinished works will have to be temporarily suspended. Eastern exchange we continue to quote at 3% prem.

Flour was very dull yesterday. Only small sales were making at 85¢. Wheat is rather better; good red commands 90¢, and prime white 95¢. The foreign news by the America, published in last evening's Bulletin, is favorable to breadstuffs. A sale of 200 bushels yellow ear-corn from store at 75c, and by the drayload at 80c. A dealer purchased 400 bushels oats for next week's delivery at 25¢; sales from store at 30c. Ryegrass 5s@60c, Barley 75¢@8c.

In the grocery market very little doing. Small sales of New Orleans sugar at 12c, 8s bbls. St. Louis refined and Eastern crusted at 1sc, 100 bags Rio coffee at 11s@12c, 20 bags at 11s@12c, and 19 bags Java at 17c. Nothing doing in ribbed jeans and linseys at 32¢ any 4c.

Whisky lower; raw we now quote at 22c.

A sale of 4,500 lbs foreign wool at 32c.

No hay offered on the wharf, and no sales of tobacco.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, P. M.

Sold cotton to-day 200 bales; market closed firm. Flour heavy; sales \$5,600 bbls State at 86 10/16 30; Southern 86 30@6 75; Ohio 10c higher; sales at 87. Wheat heavy; sales 30,000 bushels. Corn firm; sales 25,000 bushels. Sugar heavy, 3c to 3½c lower. Coffee heavy and ½c lower; sales at 85 10/12@8 12c. Fruits on cotton to Harver firmer. Stocks firmer—Lacrosse and Milwaukee 21c; Michigan 20c; N. Y. Central 73c; Reading 61c; Galena and Chicago 83c; Erie 23c; Cleveland and Toledo 40c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 26, P. M.

Beeves—buoyant; 2,500 head offered; prices advanced 1c sales at 9@12c. Premium beeves were dull. Sheep depressed; sales 14,000 head; slight decline in all qualities. Swine firm; 2,000 head sold at 87 50¢@8c supply scarce.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, P. M.

Rice dull at 85 for superfine with plenty of sellers. About 6,000 bushels of wheat sold at 95¢@81 for red and 81¢ for white. Receipts 18,000 bushels. Whisky declined to 22c and closed nominal. No change in other articles.

Eastern exchange at 10 prem. for bankers' checks. No demand—all parts afraid to buy.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26, P. M.

No sales of cotton. Flour closed with a declining tendency. Mixed corn 85c. Oats dull at 4c. Lard in bbls 16 50. Eastern hay 820. Gunny cloth 15c. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 26, P. M.

Beef cattle, except good to prima, are in good supply and the market is steady and has been so during the whole week, the range being 85 50 to 84 50 for prime to prime.

Hogs continue in active demand at 86 to 86 75¢ cwt.

Wool—red, 8s 1d@8s 9d; white, 9s 2d@10s; corn, mixed, 9s 6d@27s; white, 4s 6d; yellow, 8s 6d@37s.

Breadstuffs—Market continued buoyant.

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